

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXIX, NO. 48.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1904—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2598.

RUSSIANS ARE SURPRISED AND LOSE 5000 MEN IN BATTLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 27.—The Chronicle correspondent telegraphs that fifteen thousand Russians marching toward Fengweng-chang on Monday were surprised by thirty thousand Japanese in Tatung Pass. The Russian casualties were four thousand, besides one thousand surrendered. The Japanese losses are not stated.

LONDON, May 26.—The Standard correspondent reports an alarming condition of affairs in various districts of Russia as a result of the war. Wholesale executions are taking place without the formality of trials. Six hundred have been hanged in Warsaw alone. The popular disaffection is general.

A FIERCE BATTLE ON SUNDAY LAST

Japanese Advance Stubbornly Resisted—St. Petersburg Harping on Sickness of Japanese—Russia Buying Argentine Cruisers.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 26.—General Kuropatkin says there are 40,000 Japanese at Fengwengchang and detachments are moving south. Terribly insanitary conditions prevail in Korea being responsible for the sickness in the Japanese army.

CHINESE AS PEACEMAKERS.

LIAOYANG, May 26.—The Chinese governors offer General Kuropatkin their services in maintaining tranquillity.

RUSSIA BUYING CRUISERS.

LONDON, May 26.—Russia is negotiating for the purchase of Argentine cruisers.

BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

CHEFOO, May 26.—A battle took place on Sunday north of Dalny. The Russians stubbornly resisted the Japanese advance. Results have not yet been learned.

COSSACKS ARE PREVAILING.

LIAOYANG, May 25.—There is continued cavalry skirmishing. The Cossacks are generally driving the Japanese back. Apparently the Japanese are awaiting reserves from Korea.

INTREPID JAPANESE EXECUTED.

LIAOYANG, May 25.—Several Japanese who landed in junks near Port Arthur, with the intention of dynamiting the docks, were captured and shot.

RUSSIAN VICTORY UNCONFIRMED.

NEWCHWANG, May 25.—The report is unconfirmed that on Wednesday five battalions of Japanese were annihilated near Kin-chow.

RUSSIANS VACATE STRONGHOLD.

CHEFOO, May 25.—The Russians are removing guns and troops from Newchwang.

DISASTROUS IT IS TRUE.

MUKDEN, May 25.—It is believed that the Cossacks have captured two transport columns, leaving the Japanese army without supplies.

RUSSIA'S DREAD ALLY.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—China is causing a daily loss of one hundred Japanese at Fengweng-heng.

THE IRISH COMING HOME.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—Queen Elizabeth and party sailed for Honolulu today in the steamer Sonoma.

NATIONAL POLITICS

Cannon Won't Let His Name Be Used.

Cullom Utterly Refuses Vice President Chances.

DESTROYERS TO COME

Preble and Paul Jones Are To Make Trip.

War Causes Increased Interest in Torpedo-Boat Work.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26.—With the apparent slumber of the Cannon vice presidential boom, Washington politicians have lapsed into quietude, which has lasted several days. Speaker Cannon himself gave his own boom a frightful stab in the back before he departed for the state fair in Illinois, culminating in his appearance as presiding officer at the Springfield convention Thursday. So fierce did Mr. Cannon become in denouncing not only his vice presidential boom but all those who encouraged it that no one valorous enough to attempt to bring it to life has yet been found. The judgment of the prominent Republicans close to the administration is that no effort will be made to nominate the picturesque and forceful speaker. Talk about no man being able to decline a nomination by the national convention of his countrymen avails nothing. Mr. Cannon pawed the air and tore around so violently about it before he left Washington, that he convinced everybody he meant what he said and that it would simply create a scene in the convention to try to put the nomination on him.

FAIRBANKS THE ULTIMATE.
The conviction that such an effort would be fruitless has led to the recent talk about nominating "Uncle Shelby" Cullom, the veteran senator from Illinois, and also Representative R. B. Hitt, of the same state—who is chairman of the committee on foreign relations, and a very erudite man—as vice president. Mr. Cullom has since declared to high heaven that he will have none of it. Mr. Hitt still here in Washington where he maintains a palatial establishment and moves in exclusive social circles, simply smiles in his stately manner when the subject is mentioned. There is almost no prospect that either of these gentlemen will be heard of in the convention in connection with the vice presidential nomination. Mr. Roosevelt's closest friends are still talking Fairbanks.

PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO.
The Republican platform to be adopted in Chicago is still in an incomplete condition. Right at the close of the session of Congress Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, who will be the chairman of the committee on resolutions, after talking with the President and several other senators, drew a rough draft of the document. It was extensively discussed at various conferences as told in the press dispatches at the time. Then Senators departed, but as the language of the platform did not altogether meet with the approval of the various gentlemen in the conferences, it was decided to have Mr. Lodge make another try. He has been in no haste to do so, as there was no occasion for haste. For several days he has been resting at his residence here and will take up the task of finishing anew the platform at his leisure.

RETREAT BY HEARST.
Aside from the demolition of "Uncle Joe's" boom there has been other activity in the demolition line. The headquarters of Representative William R. Hearst, Democratic candidate for the Presidency, have been here. Having encountered disaster after disaster, interlaced with an occasional success, Mr. Hearst has decided to break up his headquarters here and has discharged a large number of his clerks and helpers. That was hardly more than was to be expected, for the period of his activity in many states has passed. It is particularly true here in the District of Columbia where he was badly worsted at the primaries for six delegates to the St. Louis convention, although his Neutarians have been trying by a series of carefully planned moves to oust the regularly elected delegates.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 27.—A serious battle has taken place near Manao. The revolutionists were victorious. Many were killed on both sides.

HAYTIAN REBELS WIN BATTLE.

CALIFORNIA BANK HOLD-UP.

CAPE HAYTIEN, May 27.—An unknown robber entered the

Bank of America here this morning and held up the tellers, demanding \$10,000. The robbery was committed in broad daylight and the bank was open to the public.

THE BOYS' DISAPPOINTED.

The boys' disappointment here this morning was reflected in the daily papers. The San Francisco Daily News reported that the San Francisco boys had been disappointed in their efforts to get away from the city frame of mind.

PLAGUE CHILE.

NEW YORK, May 26.—An unknown robber entered the

If present plans are carried out Honolulu will be visited by some interesting American naval vessels before the close of the present year. The work of torpedo-boat destroyers in the war now being waged in the Orient has attracted the attention of the heads of all navies and caused so much interest in the work of these small, swift vessels that many experiments with them will probably be carried out in the world's navies during the present year. Two torpedo-boat destroyers will probably be sent to Honolulu.

The Army and Navy Journal says: "Following the successful voyage of the torpedo boat" (which was escorted by the cruiser Buffalo, now in Honolulu, from Hampton Roads to Manila, the Department is now conducting another experimental cruise with the monitor Wyoming and the torpedo-boat destroyers Preble and Paul Jones. These three vessels have been stationed at Panama for some time, but are now en route from that port to Guaymas, Mexico, whence they will proceed to San Diego, Cal., thence to Portland, Oregon, and on still farther north to Puget Sound, the orders contemplated arriving at the last named place about July 15. In Puget Sound these vessels will join Admiral Glass's squadron, which about that date will be on the return from its cruise to the Aleutian Islands. With this entire force Admiral Glass will then cruise along the Pacific Coast, fetching up at San Francisco later in the autumn. The experience gained by the men and officers of these small vessels will be of great service in case this country should become involved in war, and it is the intention of the Department to insure as much practical knowledge in managing torpedo-boats as possible. It is not improbable that these two torpedo-boat destroyers may cruise as far afield as Honolulu during the coming year."

THE CZAR'S BIRTHDAY

(Associated Press Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—St. Petersburg had a holiday today in honor of the birthday of Emperor Nicholas, who was born May 28, 1868. The city was ablaze with color; the principal streets were gaily decorated, the street cars, displaying flags, moved slowly on the Nevsky and other thoroughfares. The ships moored in the sparkling Neva were dressed and the churches were thronged during the morning with officials and other persons offering prayers for the Emperor and the success of the Russian arms in the Far East.

At noon the dingy fortress on the banks of the Neva fired an imperial salute of 121 guns.

In previous years it had been customary for the Emperor to hold a grand reception at the Winter Palace, but the absence of His Majesty made it impossible today. The joy of many officials was increased by promotions and decorations, which were gazetted in the Official Messenger this morning.

Peasants, in holiday attire, were grouped at the street corners, studying General Kuropatkin's bulletins reporting that the Japanese are falling back, but the news apparently did not occasion satisfaction because it was known, even to the lowliest, that Kuropatkin will not strike, and that some time must elapse before Russia can make her might felt. Therefore, no impatience was displayed at the failure of the Russian commander-in-chief to follow up his advantage. There was only muttered approval of the policy of waiting until the reinforcements to which the Emperor was bidding farewell reached Manchuria.

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CAPE HAYTI

RECEIVED NO CODES

Legislators Testify That Books Were Missing.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A jury was sworn in yesterday morning on the Meheula case and by 10 o'clock the examination of witness had begun. C. S. Crane was excused by Judge De Bolt from serving after thanking him for his fair and straightforward answers. Mr. Ashford, counsel for defendant, asked Mr. Crane whether the alleged attitude of the Advertiser and its editor towards the defendant would make any difference in his arriving at a verdict. Mr. Crane replied that he had talked of the matter and had an opinion, but that he could give a true verdict in accordance with the testimony. Mr. Ashford said to Mr. Crane: "You are aware that the attitude of the Advertiser has been hostile to this defendant and is now."

A question arose as to whether H. P. Dwyer, a resident of Honolulu for two and a half years, but not registered voter, was qualified to sit as a juror. It was shown that during Mr. Dwyer's residence here there had been no opportunity to register, although he was qualified to do so. The judge stated that under the circumstances he was properly qualified to sit on the case. With Mr. Dwyer the jury was complete as follows:

James Hicknell, G. Childs, John Coffey, E. O. K. East, J. J. Dias, John Kidwell, P. Ryan, R. W. Davis, E. S. Norrie, J. H. Craig, A. Lucas, H. P. Dwyer.

Attorney General Andrews is personally conducting the prosecution. He immediately proceeded to the trial of the case.

After the jury was sworn Mr. Ashford handed a petition to Judge De Bolt in which he asked that Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, be cited for contempt of court, as the author of an article which the attorney said reflected upon the trial of the case and his client, the summons being returnable at 9:30 this morning. Judge De Bolt looked the petition over and then asked the jurors whether they had read the article in question. Some replied they had. Judge De Bolt said, under the circumstances, to dismiss the matter from their minds.

CLERK IN GOVERNOR CARTER'S OFFICE.

Mrs. Kate Kelley, testified as to the delivery of certain copies of the Penal Laws, for which she received a receipt from the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Representative Kaeo, of the session of 1903 and the extra session later, stated he received a copy of the Session Laws and Penal Laws of 1897, both in Hawaiian, as well as a copy of the Civil Code.

Representative Gaia, a member of

the same legislature, testified he received a copy of the Civil Laws of 1897 in Hawaiian, but none in English, also one of the Penal Laws in Hawaiian. Did not receive a copy of the Civil Code.

Representative Kou did not receive a copy of the Civil Code. Representative Kealoha testified in the same manner. Representative Pukaa did not receive a Civil Code.

Representative Harris did not receive copies of the Penal Laws of 1897, Civil Laws or Civil Code. Representative Long did not receive copies of the Penal Laws, Civil Laws or Civil Code.

Representative Andrade received copies of Penal and Civil Laws of 1897 but did not receive a Civil Code.

Representative Aylett received copies of the Civil Laws and Penal Laws, but failed to receive a copy of the Civil Code. Representative Yida received no books. Representative Paule received the Civil Laws and Penal Laws, but did not receive the Civil Code. He was sure of the date of publication of the books because, when subpoenaed, he looked at the date in the copies.

Representative Kumala testified that during the regular session he was given a set of books but did not receive them. He refused to receive them from Meheula or the Sergeant-at-Arms. Did not receive the Civil Code.

Representative Kellino received copies of the Civil Laws and Penal Laws in Hawaiian. Did not receive the Civil Code. Mr. Ashford said he had subpoenaed Mr. Kellino to appear at 2 p.m. Kellino wanted to get away on the Kinau. Mr. Ashford said Kellino could probably find the subpoena at the police station.

"You don't have to look for the subpoena, Mr. Kellino," said Judge De Bolt, "it will have to find you. You are excused."

Representative Nakadaka received the Civil Laws and Penal Laws, but did not receive a Civil Code. He was sure of the dates of publication. Representative Damiana, the "Silver-tongued," did not receive a Civil Code. Representative Jaeger testified likewise. Representative Gandalan testified in the same manner. Representative Oli did not receive the Civil Code.

Representative Kuphea did not receive the Civil Code.

At the afternoon session, Acting Governor Atkinson was put on the stand. He produced the official Journal of the House for 1903. Some discussion was brought up by Mr. Ashford as to the admission of the official printed journal as distributed by the legislature on the ground that he had discovered "at least two errors." Judge De Bolt admitted the printed volumes as official. Mr. Andrews went on to prove the list of members by the report of the committee on credentials. Ashford was not willing to admit the fact of a credentials committee. His objection was overruled. Governor Atkinson then read from the journal the record of organization of the House for 1903 and the report of the credentials committee.

Speaker Beckley of the House received a copy of the Civil Laws, 1897, also a copy of the Penal Laws. Had no recollection of receiving the Civil Code, was positive he had not received the book. The speaker was shown a book in which was a House voucher dated March 16, signed by himself. This contained an item for the payment of expenses for hacks for the Kūnikea funeral.

The speaker was followed by Representative Purdy, chairman of the committee of finance, and at this time the vouchers of the House were introduced.

But few English copies of the Civil Laws were shown to have been received by members, out of the lot Clerk Mehēula is alleged to have secured as per voucher to that effect.

The case was continued until this morning.

STILL EXAMINING THE LAND BOOKS

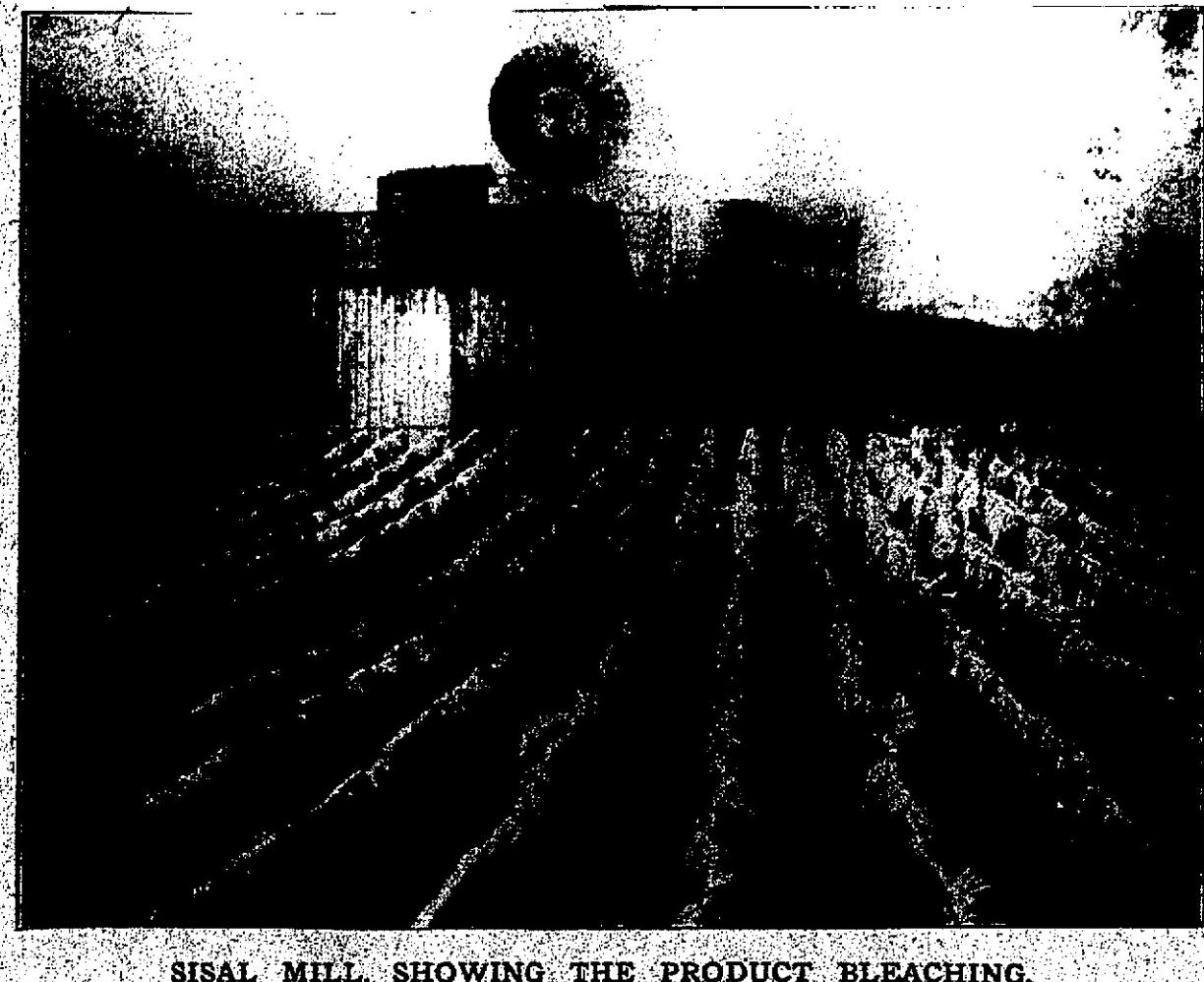
The experts are working day and night to finish the work on ex-Land Commissioner Boyd's books. Auditor Fisher has been working for nearly a week now, but it will require three or four days more before it will be possible to tell how much the shortage really is. Every effort is being made to complete the work before Tuesday noon, as on that day both Land Commissioner Pratt and Auditor Fisher are required to go to Kona for other work. Pratt will examine into land matters on the big island and Fisher has to check up various land

titles. The matter of the alleged defalcation will not be presented to the Territorial grand jury until the experting of the books has been completed. While there may be sufficient evidence to present one or two of the minor matters to the inquisitorial body, the Territorial officials are anxious to bring the entire matter up at the same time.

AN OLD RESIDENT HAS PASSED AWAY

W. E. H. Deverill, tax assessor and collector for Hamakua, Kauai, died on Tuesday evening. He leaves a wife, three sons and three daughters. One of his sons will graduate at Oahu College in June and a daughter is finishing her course at the Normal School. Mr. Deverill was a member of Mystic Lodge, K. of P., and carried \$2000 insurance in the Endowment rank of that order. In the eighteen Mr. Deverill was superintendent of Lunalilo Home. He had a large circle of friends throughout the group and was about 45 years of age at death.

THE SISAL INDUSTRY PROSPERS



SISAL MILL, SHOWING THE PRODUCT BLEACHING.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

The stockholders of the Hawaiian Fiber Company, Ltd., conducting the sisal plantation at Sisal, Oahu, held their annual meeting yesterday afternoon, which was largely attended. Various reports were read and accepted. It was shown that at the close of the fiscal year the company was not owing a dollar.

The election of directors and officers took place, the old board being re-elected. The officers for the ensuing year will be Cecil Brown, president; M. P. Robinson, vice president; W. C. Weedon, secretary and treasurer; W. M. Graham, auditor.

The resignation of B. H. Smith as manager was considered and accepted. Mr. Smith goes east owing to ill-health in his family. It was shown at the meeting that, under the management of Mr. Smith, the plantation had become greatly improved and more productive, a tribute to his excellent care. There are four applicants for the position and Mr. Weedon has been authorized to choose today a new manager from these.

The report of the manager is as follows:

MANAGER'S REPORT.

Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1, 1904. To the President, Board of Directors and Stockholders of the Hawaiian Fibre Company, Limited.

Gentlemen—I herewith submit the following report covering the period from July 1, 1903, to February 28, 1904, inclusive:

Cleared.—There have been cleared 164 acres, at an average cost of \$2.00 per acre.

Planted.—Two hundred and seventy-nine acres; average cost, \$4.75.

Fenced.—Seven hundred and fifty-three rods stone fence at 80 cents rod.

Weeded.—Four hundred and thirty-five acres of sisal have been cleared of kulu and lantana, average cost, \$2.60 per acre.

Pruning Trees.—As the algarobas were seriously interfering with the growth of the sisal, we have trimmed all the trees on the plantation, and secured thereby a year's supply of fuel.

Nurseries.—The acreage has been increased from one-half an acre to 64 acres. We now have about 350,000 half-grown plants in the nurseries, and 200,000 (estimated) suckers growing in the fields, all of which should be ready to plant out about January, 1905. These would plant 1,000 acres, if put in nine feet apart.

Buildings.—There have been built a house for laborers, an addition to one already built, and a building for storing gasoline, lumber, etc.

Roads.—There have been roads cleared every 300 feet through 260 acres of sisal for portables track.

Railroad Track.—The ½ mile of portable track purchased in January has been put together and painted.

Miscellaneous.—All buildings have been put in good repair. The pump at the mill has been fixed so as to connect with the engine when there is no wind to run the windmill. The dry yard has been enlarged. A ditch 600 feet long to carry oil from the mill has been dug, and a dump made for bagasse. Replanting in old fields has been done, amounting to 10 acres.

Acresage.—There are now growing 453 acres of plants, as follows:

	Acres
Field No. 1.....	117.50
Field No. 2.....	151.75
Field No. 3.....	124.50
Field No. 4.....	26.50
Field No. 5.....	212.50
Total	752.00

We have been able to make a reduction in the cost of every item of labor required in growing and preparing sisal for the market.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. SMITH,
Treasurer H. F. Co.

urer's Report showed gross receipts of \$14,554.98, expenditures \$13,238.59, and Bank Balance, \$1,098.39; there had been issued 376 shares of stock, par value \$100, on which there was an assessment of 50 per cent due on 81 shares. There was due in pay rolls and bills payable, \$5,381.04, while the obligations due to the company amounted to \$7,705.55. The 50 per cent due on the 81 shares was immediately called in and paid.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors on May 12th, a resolution was passed to recommend to the stockholders the increase of the capital stock to \$75,000, \$2,500 to be distributed as a dividend and \$23,000 to be placed as treasury stock to be sold and offered to the stockholders at par. The dividend stock was duly distributed pro rata to the stockholders, and \$33 have been disposed of to the date of March 1st, leaving in treasury stock, 187 unissued shares.

At the close of our 6th fiscal year, February 28th, 1904, the treasurer's books show capital accounts, including the treasury stock, to be \$5,344.73.

In April, 1903, in conjunction with the secretary, made an examination of the cost and expenses of sisal production to March 1st, 1903, based upon the area as furnished us by the manager, and the same was published, giving a thorough review of the cost and situation. Since, however, a complete survey of the lands has been made, by Mr. Jas. T. Taylor, and proper correction made in area and map and blue prints provided; this would affect the figures as given as the result of the examination above referred to.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors, May 12th, 1903, it was moved to

Steamship Co., who take the fibre direct from the Railway dock and save the hauling across town.

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In April, 1903, Mr. Dillingham, in conjunction with the secretary, made an examination of the cost and expenses of sisal production to March 1st, 1903, based upon the area as furnished us by the manager, and the same was published, giving a thorough review of the cost and situation. Since, however, a complete survey of the lands has been made, by Mr. Jas. T. Taylor, and proper correction made in area and map and blue prints provided; this would affect the figures as given as the result of the examination above referred to.

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THE DELAY EXPLAINED

Why Immigration Station Is Not Going Up.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—There is still considerable friction here between the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce over the erection of the new immigrant station at Honolulu. It does not extend to the heads of the Departments, but rather to the subordinates, who have different ideas about how the immigrant station should be constructed.

After Mr. J. W. Roberts, superintendent of construction on the new court house and postoffice at San Francisco, made his visit to Honolulu some weeks ago, he prepared a report, which was forwarded to the Treasury Department. He stated that the inspector in charge of the immigrant station at Honolulu had gone to unwaranted lengths in directing Architect Traphagen how he wanted the new station built. It has even been said here that the inspector in charge at Honolulu assured Mr. Traphagen that if the plans for a station, such as the inspector in charge wanted, could not be drawn then there need be no plans at all.

HONOLULU INSPECTOR BLAMED.

Mr. Roberts took the view that the inspector had overstepped his authority and that Mr. Traphagen, unfamiliar with the method of procedure in such governmental matters, had allowed himself to be influenced too much by what the inspector had said. Most of this was set forth in Mr. Roberts' report, which went to the Supervising Architect's office of the Treasury Department. It was forwarded by that office to Secretary Cortelyou of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the expectation that Mr. Cortelyou would give the inspector in charge at Honolulu a gentle hint as to what his functions were with reference to the new station.

SMALL APPROPRIATION.

The arrangements with Mr. Traphagen specifically stipulates that his plans must be subject to the officials of the Treasury Department. The Treasury Department will strive to erect the new building along lines that meet the approval of Secretary Cortelyou and Immigration Commissioner Sergeant. It is expected that Mr. Traphagen's plans will be here before long and that the Treasury Department will be able to make rapid progress towards the authorization of the construction. There is considerable regret that the appropriation for the work is only \$30,000. As there are small prospects of getting the appropriation increased, the hope is, after the building is completed, to erect additions thereto from the general immigration fund. That will be easy as the law authorizes such action, the money coming from the fund created by the head tax of \$2 on each immigrant.

IRWIN'S IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, of Honolulu, and their daughter have been here for the last two days, at the New Willard Hotel, and departed for New York this morning. Of late they have been in Philadelphia visiting with Mr. Irwin's brother-in-law, and from New York are going to the Pacific Coast by way of St. Louis. They expect to sail on the Ventura. Mr. Irwin stated yesterday that he had enjoyed his visit on the mainland very much and that he had come over to Washington chiefly for the purpose of showing their little daughter some of the sights here. One of their pilgrimages out of here was to Mount Vernon, the home of Washington.

During their brief stay Mr. and Mrs. Irwin were the recipients of many attentions from friends, who would have been pleased if the visitors could have tarried longer. Last evening they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. William Haywood at dinner. The Washington Post, this morning, had the following paragraphs in its hotel column:

W. G. IRWIN INTERVIEWED.

"At the New Willard is Mr. W. G. Irwin, millionaire banker and owner of vast sugar estates in the Hawaiian Islands, where he has been for years in partnership with Claus Spreckels, the sugar king. Mr. Irwin spends part of each year in San Francisco and is here, on a pleasure trip, accompanied by his wife and daughter. He employs something like 8,000 laborers on his Hawaiian plantations and controls fully one-sixth of the sugar production of the islands.

"We are experiencing in Hawaii," he said, "rather dull times as a result of the boom of a few years ago, or rather the reaction following that flush period. I have lived in Hawaii for fifty years and know something of the country. Frequently I have been asked if it offers good inducements for people who would like to migrate there with a view of making permanent homes. I am not easy to give a direct answer. The situation is very well, in my opinion, as far as I can see, but the weather is not so good for agriculture, for the reason that it is not so warm as it used to be."

TEST CASE IS ARGUED

Insurance Companies and Claimant in Court.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

The test case to decide the question of subrogation between fire claimants and insurance companies was argued and submitted to Judge Dole in the United States District Court yesterday afternoon.

The claim was that of Yee Wo Chan & Co., in which W. F. McLennan had intervened to ascertain the rights of various claimants, the money being deposited in the Federal court. The Hamburg-Bremen and the Trans-Atlantic Insurance companies opposed the payment of the money to the Chinese firm until their claims had been satisfied. The amount of the award by the fire court was \$23,555 and a subrogation had been made to the insurance companies of \$12,000. Yee Wo Chan refused to allow that claim, and, on the stand yesterday afternoon, a member of the firm stated that the award of the court had not been in full satisfaction of the claim.

Four attorneys were engaged in the argument; the counsel for the Chinese firm, claiming that the insurance companies took the risk for which the firm had paid premiums. The attorneys for the insurance companies claimed that they were entitled to the same rights as other taxpayers.

Mr. Robertson, one of the attorneys, contended that the authorities instead of doing the insurance companies as required by law to do, had been their enemies, and the firemen had themselves helped to burn buildings, while the police and militia assisted.

"Do you argue that the statute covered these claims of the insurance companies?" asked Judge Dole. Robertson said that they didn't, but that the assignment gave the insurance companies the same rights as any other claimant. Briefs are to be submitted by the attorneys prior to Tuesday.

EX-SENATOR THURSTON from St. Louis, Mr. Clark expects to be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court on Mr. Thurston's motion. Shortly thereafter he will start West. Ex-Attorney General Dole, who is still at the Riggs House, was out walking this morning with Mr. Clark. Mr. Dole stated that he expected to be in Washington two or three weeks yet.

THE JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

At the Department of Justice it was stated yesterday that the appointment of the Territorial judges probably would not be taken up till early in June. A cablegram from Gov. Carter, recently received here, indicated that he had sent something by mail touching those nominations. There is a belief here that the prosecution at this time by George Davis of his disbarment case is intended to have more bearing on the reappointment of the judges than on Davis personally.

THE DAVIS CASE.

Although Assistant Attorney John W. Trainor has given consideration to the papers presented in Davis's case and it has been stated that the papers are ready for the Attorney General, it is not expected that he will reach a conclusion for several days, probably not before this letter arrives at Honolulu. In spite of the statements above and those in my previous letter, that the case was completed, awaiting only the Attorney General's decision, Mr. Trainor stated today that he intended to turn the papers over to Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, who had them originally and who is now on the Atlantic, returning from Paris, where he was one of the representatives of the government in conducting the Panama canal negotiations. Mr. Trainor added that Mr. Russell would give the papers careful attention soon after he reaches here, which will probably not be before the middle of next week.

As far as general opinion here is any indication, there is nothing the Department or the President can do to help Mr. Davis but, as already stated, it is believed that the Department is being pressed to ascertain the merits of the decision by the judges for purposes connected with their appointment.

SPAIN'S SUGAR INDUSTRY. United States Consul R. M. Bartleman at Cadiz, Spain, has forwarded to the Department of Commerce and Labor the following bulletin on beet root and sugar production in Spain: "Of the 50 factories producing beet sugar, 40 have finished grinding for 1903-4. Stock of beets on hand last year (January 31), 1,447,215,198 pounds; sugar warehoused, 137,074,935 pounds. During the year there has been received 1,851,580,615 pounds of beets; warehoused, 193,957,300 pounds of sugar. This year's stock of beets was 204,374,426 pounds more than for the previous year; sugar warehoused, 56,882,482 pounds more. The increase both of stock on hand and production gives from 60 to nearly 88,000 tons."

ERNST G. WALKER.

ERNST G. WALKER'S COUGH REMEDY. His favorite. It is good for children to take when they are ill. It is intended for children, but adults can also benefit from it. It is a good cough remedy.

John Gardner, 11, son of the Agent of the San Francisco Office of David Kawar, died yesterday morning. Parker, All—

CUPID IS HOME AGAIN

Will Be a Candidate for Next Congress.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Prince Kuhio Kalanianaole, Delegate to Congress, and the Princess Kalanianaole arrived yesterday on the steamer China, having come direct from Washington. At San Francisco they parted from Queen Liliuokalani, who is to arrive on the Sonoma from San Francisco. The Prince will leave for the Coast on the Ventura, with other members of the Republication delegation to the Chicago convention; the Princess remaining in Honolulu.

"We had a delightful winter in Washington," said the Princess aboard the China. "I enjoyed the national capital very much and would like another winter there, but I'm glad to get back home again. We are looking forward to a repeat of pol and fish as soon as we arrive on shore."

Both the Prince and Princess are looking exceedingly well.

Prince Kuhio was interviewed concerning Hawaiian affairs at Washington. He replied that all matters Hawaiian hold the interest of official Washington and the islands have many friends. As to future legislation with appropriations for Federal improvements, the Prince stated that he had many promises of assistance. "But they are promises," he said, "and promises are not always kept."

"Am I candidate for re-election? Well, I will say that I am not the man to go out seeking such things. I have always been opposed to the idea. Yet, having been to Congress, and beginning to know the ropes pretty well, it might be well to have the same Delegate go back. If the people want me to go back, that is for them to say. I look at the matter in this way. To send a new man to Congress all the time is not the way to advance the interests of the islands. Every new man has to be broken in, to learn the ropes, and by the time he has learned everything to get a start, the opportunity for getting any material appropriations has passed by."

"Federal building appropriations are at present out of the question. What will be done next session, I have no means of knowing, although I have promises to this end. There are other places besides Hawaii which Congress has to attend to. However, I believe the people of the islands are showing to the nation that we can make a better showing all around than any of the other territories.

"There is one thing which the people of this territory should bear in mind. That is factional strife. It is well known to Washington officials and they are only waiting until that comes to an end here before they make attempts to do anything for us."

"There is nothing new about Pearl Harbor. In fact, the way I look at the matter there will never be anything done with Pearl Harbor as far as the Navy Department is concerned. In spite of the statements above and those in my previous letter, that the case was completed, awaiting only the Attorney General's decision, Mr. Trainor stated today that he intended to turn the papers over to Assistant Attorney General Charles W. Russell, who had them originally and who is now on the Atlantic, returning from Paris, where he was one of the representatives of the government in conducting the Panama canal negotiations. Mr. Trainor added that Mr. Russell would give the papers careful attention soon after he reaches here, which will probably not be before the middle of next week.

"Secretary Moody told me that Hawaii must lag behind now that the Philippines have come to the fore for attention. Hawaii is out of it as far as war is concerned. In case of war in the Far East it would be the Philippines which would have to be looked after, not Hawaii. That is the manner in which he talks about navy matters for the islands.

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"I know nothing whatever about appointments to the bench. Whatever Governor Carter says is law. Any man he will name will be the judge. I felt slighted when the appointments of Governor Carter and others were made by President Roosevelt because I was not consulted in the matter. If the islands are to be represented at Washington, I believe that the policy of the President should be to consult whatever representative is there concerning matters relating to Hawaii.

"I must admit that a Republican delegate is the one that should be at Washington. It is either that or a Democrat, and naturally Republican when that party is the administration. I have not heard anything about Federal control of the Leper Settlement, but I am opposed to such a policy."

"Another thing, there is too much talk from the islands reaching Washington about the need of Asiatic labor. I don't believe it can be done, and at least for the present I know it is entirely out of the question.

"On my way back I visited the World's Fair at St. Louis, and to tell you the truth I was disappointed. It is a very poor show at present. The place is ugly and when I was there was not ready to be opened by any means."

Prince Cupid was the boy in the book by Acting Governor C. C. Moore, president of the San Francisco Office of David Kawar, who died yesterday morning. Parker, All—

JAPANESE MURDERED

Shot Deliberately and Repeatedly Last Night.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Yamasaki, a Japanese, was murdered in cold blood at the corner of Paauhi and River streets at 2:30 last evening. His self-confessed murderer, Kansiro Tanda, laughing and joking over the tragedy was arrested immediately by Detectives McDuffie and Renear, who were within forty feet of the scene of the crime, at the time of its occurrence. The shooting was the result of an alleged disparaging remark by the murderer about the Japanese clothes worn by the murdered man. Five shots were fired, the man with the gun standing within two feet of his victim, although but three of the shots took effect. These were fired so close to the murdered man that his kimono caught fire.

The murder occurred in front of the Kona Hotel at Paauhi and River streets. According to the story told by the two witnesses who were arrested with the murderer, there was a wordy quarrel between Yamasaki and Tanda and the latter pulled his revolver immediately and began firing, emptying his Smith & Wesson .38 of five shots. Three struck Yamasaki, one in the breast, another just below the heart and the third close to the navel. The latter was fatal.

Renear and McDuffie were in the rear of the hotel looking for a gambling game when they heard the shots. Renear says that the first two sounded loud and clear, while the third was muffled, as if it had been held in the folds of the kimono. The fourth shot also sounded sharp and clear while the last was muffled, and probably took effect.

The two detectives ran immediately in the direction of the sounds, and found a crowd of Japanese already collected there. McDuffie grabbed the man with the revolver, and Renear got the murderer who was trying to escape through the hotel. The injured man had staggered in the direction of the hotel, and fell just within the doorway. Two men, Magoroku and Fujimura, were taken into custody. They were the only witnesses to the tragedy and had taken the gun away from Tanda immediately after the shooting.

Yamasaki was taken to the Queen's Hospital in the patrol and he died there just at ten o'clock.

Tanda was taken to the police station, together with the two witnesses.

The Japanese was laughing and joking as he stood in before the clerk's desk as the two detectives ran in to search him. The two detectives ran in to search him. The two detectives ran in to search him.

Yamasaki, according to the story told by Magoroku, one of his companions during the evening, had just come from the bath-house, and wore only underclothes and a kimono. Tanda, who was passing, called out "Look at that man," pointing derisively at his clothes. Yamasaki came out, then and said:

"What do you mean by making fun of my clothes?" said Magoroku in a statement to Chillingworth. "Then they had a wordy quarrel and Tanda, who was sitting down, stood up and said, 'Don't you know a brother from America?' Then he put his hand to his coat and drew his revolver, both of them went for each other and this man shot the other. I heard five shots. Yamasaki fell on the sidewalk and I grabbed this man and took the revolver. No one hit Tanda."

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FORESTS OF GARDEN ISLE

Hosmer Tells of Object Lessons There.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry was attended by W. M. Giffard (presiding), J. F. Brown, A. W. Carter, C. B. Holloway and James D. Dole.

Reports covering three weeks of the work of Forester Hosmer were read. One of these related to his tour of Kauai with Governor Carter. In this report Mr. Hosmer gives considerable data concerning forestry matters on the Garden Isle and tells of a number of propositions made by plantation owners and ranchmen to create forest reserves if they were allowed certain land exchanges. Mr. Hosmer learned that a number of private forest reserves already exist on Kauai. Above the Lihue plantation the Isenberg have maintained a forest reserve for a number of years, eight miles of fencing separating the forest from the grazing lands. Mr. Hosmer thinks this reserve should be increased by the extension of this fence in each direction.

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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Manager.

FRIDAY MAY 27

LABOR REORGANIZATION.

Whether the legal identity of labor unions is or is not changed, the abandonment of illegal methods and the introduction of a reasonable policy into these bodies, which may be very useful within their proper spheres, constitute practical reorganization. The Advertiser has frequently directed attention to the subject, and gratifying evidences of a desire for peace and justice are now multiplying in many directions.

When both capital and labor obey the law, recognize individual business and social rights, and are willing to abide by the dictates of sound reason, applied to unquestioned facts, much has been gained. When responsibility is equally accepted on both sides and the influence of intelligent public opinion outside of all combinations and representing the mass of the people, is invoked, the transformation, which is now clearly recognizable, is all but complete.

There has been lately another and a conspicuous example of the prevailing tendency in San Francisco, where a controversy, the details of which are immaterial, exists between the Stable and Carriage Men's Association and the Stablemen's Union, over which Thomas F. Finn presides. Speaking for his Union, the president has addressed a vindictive letter to the citizens of San Francisco, in which the following well-considered and temperate expressions occur:

'The Union also desires to emphasize the fact that it has not and will not countenance violence or disorder on the part of its members, and that it will certainly assist in the prosecution of any member who is guilty of disregarding the Union's orders in this respect.'

'To those who remember the strike in San Francisco in 1901, these words, added to many other similar declarations that have been published, read like the inauguration of a new era. The importance of a permanent adjustment of the relations between labor and capital has long been apparent. So many millions have been lost by strikes and lock-outs, there have been so many arrangements of the public peace, and enterprise has been confronted by so many obstacles, for which there was no reasonable ground, that, in any other country than the United States, the great prosperity of the last few years would have been seriously reduced. The intelligence and patriotism of wage-earners themselves, the keen sense of justice in the American public, and the national moralities that Mr. Roosevelt has done so much to encourage, have resulted in the new and peaceful conditions that promise the definite and final settlement of labor difficulties.'

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY.

The Hawaii Shimpō's lugubrious picture of conditions of living now met by the Japanese in Hawaii, with its inference that the planters are liable to see their labor supply of that nationality vanish, raises a very practical question in this Territory. It is whether something might not be done to revive the rice industry in these islands, but upon the basis of modern methods of production instead of the antediluvian cultivation of that article which has had the outcome of failure. Louisiana produces rice cheaper than Hawaii, making it pay too, because the Louisiana planters employ labor-saving machinery. There is no doubt that visitors to the St. Louis Exposition who take an interest in the subject will be gratified with a complete insight into the Louisiana rice industry. If Hawaiian sugar planters have, incidentally, any representatives visiting the great fair, it would be well for them to make a special study of rice production in the Gulf States.

There was not need for the Shimpō's article to show what an important auxiliary the rice is to the sugar industry, though doubtless in the palmer days of the chief staple of this group rice may have been rather contemptuously regarded, especially as an article of export. Whenever there has been a scarcity of the article for home consumption, however, rice has taken on considerable importance from being the chief patron of Chinese and Japanese laborers on the plantations. Food supply is just as important to the armies of peaceful industry as to the legions going forth on errands of death and destruction. Our sugar planters have always regarded the questions of local production of fodder and forage as of great incidental importance to their main enterprise, as tending to lower the expense of keeping their working animals.

In view of all these considerations, the matter of increasing by the most economical means the chief food supply of a majority of the country's field labor becomes of prime moment to the general prosperity. Moreover, rice being a favored ingredient of even the complex dietary of western nationalities, in fact, one of the most nourishing and wholesome of foods for both old and young—it's home production in sufficient amount would tend to hold down the cost of living for all residents while it would be welcomed without gainsaying by the foreigner as well as the native.

Mr. Irwin's talk in Washington about the possibilities of small farming goes on and out sugar production is a great factor in this. Things are looking up in the way of the improvement of the soil and the development of agriculture in Hawaii for a place of all time.

TERRITORIAL PROSPERITY.

Even if it desired to do so, this Territory could not successfully resist the influx of American population, the development of enterprise, the increase of productive capacity, and growth in commercial importance. Our advantages of situation and climate are apparent and are well understood throughout the world. It is a great mistake to suppose that Hawaii is an unknown quantity. The ignorance of individuals, occasionally met with on the mainland or in Europe, is no indication of any general lack of knowledge on the subject. For nearly a century the archives of all existing governments have contained full and definite information of the resources and the condition of the Islands, which have been and are accessible to the privileged and learned few, and that information has been popularized in more than one hundred and sixty different books, many of them ably and accurately written and of wide circulation. Some of the greatest travelers and observers of modern times have paid special and detailed attention to Hawaii.

It is a wise saying that, "God helps those who help themselves," and while our population, old and new, could not ultimately retard, it is within their power greatly to accelerate the progress of the Territory. Americanization is the prime necessity to bring it into harmony and substantial correspondence with the communities of the mainland, which are now expanding in numbers and in wealth beyond all former experience. The process of Americanization is necessarily slow. Much of the past has to be forgotten or its results greatly modified. The enormous preponderance of Asiatic population, while unavoidable and to a great extent desirable, is a material obstruction.

The existence in a free state of an assimilating element, which is here essential to supply the demand for labor, is always a factor to be fairly and fully estimated in the work of development.

An Eastern exchange, while admitting the force of the charted demonstration thus made, presents an elaborate reply to show that, "while trade routes ultimately follow the line of least resistance, it is not always the case that the line of least resistance is the shortest route." The first example in support of this proposition is that of large shipments of grain shipped during the past few months to Europe by way of Galveston and New Orleans—grain that had been grown in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and even Iowa. The distance from the gulf ports just named to the landing ports in western Europe is many hundreds of miles longer than the distance between Boston, New York and Philadelphia and these same European points of discharge. It is pointed out that the saving made in this instance is the saving in railroad transportation, which, under modern methods of ocean transportation, is much more costly than water carriage.

The article goes on to argue that the main reliance of the gulf ports upon securing Isthmian traffic will be the production by the south and central sections of the country of the commodities needed by those who are to purchase merchandise sent from the United States by way of the Panama canal. Southern cotton and lumber are mentioned as sure things among the exports by way of the canal to the west coast of South America, Australia and eastern Asia. As to the great future demand in China for American wheat and flour which is predicted, it is promised that California, Oregon and Washington will, by long odds, be the chief source of supply for these commodities. The cost of sending grain by rail from the middle west to the northwest Pacific ports and to the gulf ports, respectively, would be about equal, while the difference in distance between Seattle and Shanghai is thousands of miles less than the distance between Galveston and Shanghai via the Panama canal.

A prophetic claim is made that, in value at least, the shipments for canal passage westward made from the Atlantic seaports will be far greater than those made through the gulf ports, as they will represent to a great degree the products of manufacture. "If," it is argued, "we are to have—as by the construction of the isthmian canal and the adoption of a more or less settled eastern policy it is plainly thought that we shall in the future have—a great trade with the continent of Asia, it is to be hoped that this will be largely made up in its export features, not of raw materials or unprepared food supplies, but finished manufactured articles of all kinds, representing in their production the largest possible employment of American capital and labor."

It would not be a bad idea to begin a downright squabble over Federal building sites forthwith and have it to a finish before an appropriation is again solicited at Washington for the buildings. If local wishes are to be considered or anything is to be offered that we shall in the future have—a great trade with the continent of Asia, it is to be hoped that this will be largely made up in its export features, not of raw materials or unprepared food supplies, but finished manufactured articles of all kinds, representing in their production the largest possible employment of American capital and labor."

Hawaii need not be greatly concerned over the probabilities of canal traffic with regard to the relative shares there in which may be obtained by the Atlantic and the gulf ports. What both capture in combination will all come this way. There is a probability from the opening of the Panama canal which should be realized in prospective by the Territorial Government, as well as commercial Honolulu, so that due preparation may not be neglected and that costly mistakes may be avoided. Reference is not to the prospect of vast increase in the mercantile marine making Honolulu a port of call, which has often been enthusiastically foretold, but which ought to be considered more of a certainty than a probability. In the great game of commerce, an always trump card is the facility and dispatch with which a sudden demand, accompanied by a rising price, for a given commodity in a particular market can be supplied. Distant agencies for and manufactured products can often, to be taken by surprise, such a demand. Then the sea and/or land line will be forced to rival exporters of the same article.

Commissioner Pratt's "find" of \$2,000 in debts on the Land Office books may help the Treasury, as a contemporary says, but it will be like what the schoolboy said in his essay on "Pine" "Pines are a great blessing to the human race, by people not recalling them." The "find" in the Land Office is likely to benefit the Territorial revenue by preventing similar finds in future.

Mr. Irwin talks in Washington about the possibilities of small farming going on and out sugar production is a great factor in this. Things are looking up in the way of the improvement of the soil and the development of agriculture in Hawaii for a place of all time.

CANAL PROBABILITIES.

Interesting discussions are taking place in the mainland press regarding the changes in great trade channels which are liable or likely to result from the opening of the Panama canal. Flak & Robinson, a firm of New York and Boston bankers, have had prepared for them by Dr. J. F. Norton of the department of trade statistics of Yale University what is termed an industrial map of the United States, showing the advantage of the gulf ports, by reason of their favorable location, with reference to the Panama canal. It is sought, by this graphic mode of argument, to establish the proposition that, as the coast ports from Pensacola to Galveston are from 500 to 600 miles nearer to Colon than are the ports of Philadelphia and New York, and from 400 to 800 miles nearer to Colon than is the port of Boston, the trade going from the United States through the Isthmian canal, which represents the production of the central part of our country from the gulf to the Canadian border, will go via the gulf ports rather than by ports on the Atlantic seaboard.

An Eastern exchange, while admitting the force of the charted demonstration thus made, presents an elaborate reply to show that, "while trade routes ultimately follow the line of least resistance, it is not always the case that the line of least resistance is the shortest route." The first example in support of this proposition is that of large shipments of grain shipped during the past few months to Europe by way of Galveston and New Orleans—grain that had been grown in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Illinois and even Iowa. The distance from the gulf ports just named to the landing ports in western Europe is many hundreds of miles longer than the distance between Boston, New York and Philadelphia and these same European points of discharge. It is pointed out that the saving made in this instance is the saving in railroad transportation, which, under modern methods of ocean transportation, is much more costly than water carriage.

The article goes on to argue that the main reliance of the gulf ports upon securing Isthmian traffic will be the production by the south and central sections of the country of the commodities needed by those who are to purchase merchandise sent from the United States by way of the Panama canal. Southern cotton and lumber are mentioned as sure things among the exports by way of the canal to the west coast of South America, Australia and eastern Asia. As to the great future demand in China for American wheat and flour which is predicted, it is promised that California, Oregon and Washington will, by long odds, be the chief source of supply for these commodities. The cost of sending grain by rail from the middle west to the northwest Pacific ports and to the gulf ports, respectively, would be about equal, while the difference in distance between Seattle and Shanghai is thousands of miles less than the distance between Galveston and Shanghai via the Panama canal.

A prophetic claim is made that, in value at least, the shipments for canal passage westward made from the Atlantic seaports will be far greater than those made through the gulf ports, as they will represent to a great degree the products of manufacture. "If," it is argued, "we are to have—as by the construction of the isthmian canal and the adoption of a more or less settled eastern policy it is plainly thought that we shall in the future have—a great trade with the continent of Asia, it is to be hoped that this will be largely made up in its export features, not of raw materials or unprepared food supplies, but finished manufactured articles of all kinds, representing in their production the largest possible employment of American capital and labor."

It would not be a bad idea to begin a downright squabble over Federal building sites forthwith and have it to a finish before an appropriation is again solicited at Washington for the buildings. If local wishes are to be considered or anything is to be offered that we shall in the future have—a great trade with the continent of Asia, it is to be hoped that this will be largely made up in its export features, not of raw materials or unprepared food supplies, but finished manufactured articles of all kinds, representing in their production the largest possible employment of American capital and labor."

Hawaii need not be greatly concerned over the probabilities of canal traffic with regard to the relative shares there in which may be obtained by the Atlantic and the gulf ports. What both capture in combination will all come this way. There is a probability from the opening of the Panama canal which should be realized in prospective by the Territorial Government, as well as commercial Honolulu, so that due preparation may not be neglected and that costly mistakes may be avoided. Reference is not to the prospect of vast increase in the mercantile marine making Honolulu a port of call, which has often been enthusiastically foretold, but which ought to be considered more of a certainty than a probability. In the great game of commerce, an always trump card is the facility and dispatch with which a sudden demand, accompanied by a rising price, for a given commodity in a particular market can be supplied. Distant agencies for and manufactured products can often, to be taken by surprise, such a demand. Then the sea and/or land line will be forced to rival exporters of the same article.

Commissioner Pratt's "find" of \$2,000 in debts on the Land Office books may help the Treasury, as a contemporary says, but it will be like what the schoolboy said in his essay on "Pine" "Pines are a great blessing to the human race, by people not recalling them." The "find" in the Land Office is likely to benefit the Territorial revenue by preventing similar finds in future.

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LOCAL BRIVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Bengal tiger is expected in the Ching, with Queen Liliuokalani.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter G. Smith have gone to the Volcano House for a fortnight's stay.

The Federal authorities took over from the police by consent the case of Sam Niihau, an immigration inspector charged with assault and battery on a Chinese.

Mr. Harvey of the Survey Department has gone to Kauai to survey homesteads picked out by Governor Carter at Waiole, district of Haalea.

Mr. Goodhue, a visitor from Chicago, is reported as saying he regards Hawaiian sugar plantation bonds better than any mainland securities paying an equal rate of interest.

Edwin Benner and son and Mrs. W. C. Atwater and children leave in the Alameda for Oakland to attend the celebration of the fiftieth wedding anniversary of their father and mother.

Last night a memorial meeting was held in the Japanese schoolhouse to honor the memory of Yokogawa, a former Honolulu resident whom the Russians executed as a spy at Harbin.

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Edwin Benner and son and Mrs. W. C

CONDITION OF INDUSTRY

THIS MEANS BIG REFUND

Interesting Facts
Concerning Our
Bananas.

Some interesting facts were brought out at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry in connection with a reply which the board is to forward to a mainland inquirer concerning the banana industry here. The board authorized the dispatch of the following letter, prepared by Messrs. James D. Dole and J. F. Brown, of the Committee on Agriculture:

Honolulu, T. M., May 20, 1904.
W. Lewes Evans, Esq., Hacienda "La
Philadelphia," Banana River, Costa
Rica, C. A.

Dear Sir: Relying to your letter of March 21st, inquiring as to the possibilities of banana growing in the Hawaiian Islands, we take pleasure in giving you the following information:

In order to make the subject clear to you, we will at once explain that while the bulk of the Hawaiian bananas are grown on the island of Oahu, and shipped through the port of Honolulu, apparently the greatest opportunity for development of the business is on the larger island of Hawaii, with shipments through the port of Hilo. Bananas are now being shipped from Hilo to San Francisco, and also from the port of Kahului, on the island of Maui. From these points, steamers do not at present make regular sailings more frequently than once a month, so the difficulty is chiefly one of transportation. It is, however, unlikely that there would be any difficulty in obtaining transportation for bananas, once there were large shipments available.

From Honolulu, there are usually from four to six steamers a month, and they take from five to seven days in making the passage to San Francisco. Taking up your list of questions, we will answer them in order.

1. Parts of the five largest islands are adapted to bananas, but commercially, at present, only Oahu, Maui and Hawaii.

2. It is difficult to say what the average value of bananas land is. The Territorial Government has disposed of such land at from \$2.00 to \$4.00 per acre, and from that up to \$80.00 or \$40.00. Further information on this subject will be forwarded to you from the Land Office.

3. Average wages are about 75 cents per day.

4. Labor employed is chiefly Japanese and Chinese, the former predominating. These laborers are transient, for the most part, and consequently the labor supply is somewhat uncertain, and at times is rather scarce.

5. Most of the bananas now shipped from Honolulu are either raised in the close vicinity to the city, and hauled to the wharves in wagons, or are brought into town on the Oahu Railway, from points along the shore line. The railroad rates from Honolulu run from six cents a bunch at twelve miles out, to twelve cents a bunch at fifty-six miles out. The Hilo Railroad Company have been requested to forward to you a schedule of their rates to Hilo, (Island of Hawaii) from points in the Hilo, Olaa and Puna districts. Rate from Honolulu to San Francisco, is forty cents per bunch, from Hilo, forty-five cents, irrespective of size.

6. The average weight of banana bunches grown here is estimated at from fifty to eighty pounds, and the number of hands will probably fall slightly under nine.

7. Bananas are grown here on various classes of soil, alluvial mud, volcanic clayey soils, and porous volcanic soils.

8. Bananas are raised all the way from sea level to an elevation of two or three thousand feet.

9. Climate excellent throughout the Islands. There is little, if any, fever, except in low swamp land.

10. Yearly rainfall varies, according to locality and elevation. In some districts, bananas are grown by means of irrigation, where the rainfall is less than twenty inches a year. The average rainfall in the Hilo and Olaa banana districts runs about 100 to 175 inches per annum.

11. There are some swamp areas near the shore line, but these are usually small, and if valuable are already planted in bananas, rice, or taro, and are sold at a high price. Spaces in sheltered valleys are usually of small extent.

12. It is doubtful if suitable land in any considerable amount can be had on the island of Oahu, though there are some lands that could be purchased, but would require irrigation and would be sold at not less than \$100 per acre.

13. As previously stated, further information in regard to Government land will be forwarded to you from the Land Office.

14. There are no large syndicates nor engaged in the banana business. Most of the fruit is grown by Chinese farmers of small holdings, who sell their fruit to two or three buyers in Honolulu. The latter make the shipments. A number of Americans are raising bananas in the vicinity of Hilo.

15. At present the shipments of bananas are approximately as follows:

Honolulu, 15,000 to 20,000 bunches per month; from Hilo, 2,000 to 4,000 per month; averaging from 10,000 to 12,000 bunches per month.

16. The following is the report of the Kona Orphanage for April:

Very truly yours,

J. D. DOLE, Com. on Agr., Wahawa, Oahu.

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Very truly yours,

Mrs. W. PRATT,
of Public Lands.

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Very truly yours,

Alice F. BEARD,
Manager of Kona Orphanage.

HOLLOWAY TO INQUIRE

Oriental Labor At Kapiolani Park.

A cablegram to H. J. Johnston, customs house broker with Hind, Ralph & Co., received from Thos. Fitch yesterday said:

"We, under section six. Government has thirty days to appeal."

It referred to an appeal from the Board of General Appraisers, having headquarters in New York City, upon duties paid on Japanese sake under protest, the decision announced by Attorney Fitch being that of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Southern District of New York.

As it stands, subject to appeal as stated, the decision means that the United States Government is required to refund to sake importers in Hawaii an aggregate, in round numbers, of four hundred thousand dollars.

Charles H. Brown is in high feather over the news. He claims to have started the contest over the duties in question instigated to action by a ruling that dished a scheme of his for starting a sake brewery here. The Treasury department on February 11, 1902, ruled that sake was a brew, but three days later the Board of General Appraisers ruled it was a wine.

It is now decided to be in the unenumerated class of liquors, which is subject to a duty of but 20 per cent ad valorem.

Mr. Johnston made the protest that has ensued in the decision, upon a shipment of sake imported to New York.

Mr. Brown states that Mr. Fitch and himself come in for \$15,000 upon the decision.

More Money For Honolulu.

A couple of days prior to the sailing of the fleet from Honolulu a large number of the men will receive their pay. The visiting men-of-warmen have already spent a large amount of money here.

Married in San Francisco.

Mrs. Edna Marshall, who recently left Hawaii after a couple of years residence here and was for a time assistant cashier of Elbers & Co., was married in San Francisco on May 18 to G. N. Tscham, of Milwaukee.

The committee received the following letter from the Land Office concerning the opportunity to secure land here for banana growing:

J. D. Dole, Com. on Agr., Wahawa, Oahu.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 9th inst. received, and I hardly know how to answer same. If I only knew to what extent this party desired to go into the banana business I could give a more definite answer to his inquiry. You of course know that the lands above Hilo are producing a fine crop of bananas, but the growers appear to be at the mercy of the California Fruit Growers' Union (I think that is their title), and I am told that these California people handle the market to suit themselves and that the Hawaiian banana grower must take their prices or, if the shipment is of any extent, go outside of the State for a market.

We have many leases failing in soon, all along the Hamakua coast, and so will have much land available for banana culture. The value of the land runs from \$4.00 per acre for land not cleared to \$100.00 or \$125.00 per acre for land that has been cleared.

The cost of clearing averages about \$80.00 per acre. This land can be taken up under the various conditions of our law, the amount being 600 acres on time payment, and 1,000 acres on cash sales. However, you are familiar with our laws and I need not repeat the conditions.

We have smaller patches or remnants at various places about the Islands that would grow fine bananas—for instance I hope to open up several hundred acres in Palolo valley, but in this case I would like to settle this land in small portions, just enough for the ordinary family to handle. You see I am back to the fact that I don't know how much your correspondent wants to handle. I find this difficulty with nearly all those who inquire about our lands—a man wants to go into the cattle business, another wants land to support angora goats, another to raise coffee or pine, and I always have to ask them how much land they can handle before I can give them location and prices. I suppose this answer will be very unsatisfactory to you, but it is the best I can do under the circumstances.

13. It is doubtful if suitable land in any considerable amount can be had on the island of Oahu, though there are some lands that could be purchased, but would require irrigation and would be sold at not less than \$100 per acre.

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CASE READY FOR JURY

The Dredger Suit Is Practically Complete.

The case of Territory of Hawaii vs. Cotton Brothers will go to the jury today. The evidence has been concluded and after the completion of the arguments the jury will consider the case. Marston Campbell was on the stand for the defense yesterday, testifying as to the condition of the dredger when it was first leased to the defendants.

THE CONSPIRACY CASES.

The trial of Representative Jonah Kumala and Enoch Johnson will begin this morning before Judge De Bolt. The men are indicted jointly and unless they demand separate trials will be tried at the same time. There is expected to be the usual difficulty in securing competent jurors.

MEHEULA TO BE TRIED AGAIN.

The disagreement of the jury in the trial of Solomon Meheula will not stop further prosecution. Attorney General Andrews expects to call up the case for a second time after the trial of Kumala and Johnson. The jury stood seven to five for acquittal, the sticking point being as to the proof that Meheula had not purchased the books which the members testified that they had not received.

GRAND JURY INCREASED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday ordered the increase of the grand jury to twenty-one, the number permitted by statute.

Dear Sir: The Honolulu Trades & Labor Council respectfully call your attention to the employment of Asiatic carpenters and stone masons on Territorial work at Kapiolani Park, in violation of the law. I would call your attention to Act 37 of the Session Laws of 1903, "An Act to Regulate the Employment of Labor on the Public Works of this Territory," especially to section 4, which provides a penalty for its violation, and respectfully suggest that if the law is being violated, under the authority of your Board, that you take immediate steps to remedy this seeming violation.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. L. C. ATKINSON,
Acting Governor.

THE COMPLAINT.

Below is given the formal complaint made by the council:

Honolulu, T. H., May 24, 1904.

Hon. A. L. C. Atkinson, Acting Governor, Territory of Hawaii, Honolulu, T. H.

Dear Sir: The Honolulu Trades & Labor Council respectfully call your attention to the employment of Asiatic carpenters and stone masons on Territorial work at Kapiolani Park, in violation of the law.

This letter was brought to the notice of the Council at their regular meeting on last Friday night, too late for presentation to Governor Carter before his departure for the mainland. Therefore I respectfully call your attention to the above, and feel sure you will give it your serious consideration and remedy the existing conditions—that of a citizen paying taxes to employ Asiatics when himself and other citizens are available and capable of filling the positions satisfactorily.

The Portuguese are well known to be excellent stone masons and during these hard times there are many of them who will be only too glad to secure such employment.

Thanking you in advance for your efforts in this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

D. YOWELL,
Secretary.

There is some question whether anything can be done, even if it is shown that non-citizen labor has been used at the park. The law provides for a hundred dollars fine for the employment of non-citizen labor on government work, but it is not certain that Kapiolani Park work can be so classified. The park is not an exclusive government enterprise, although the Territory contributes \$6,000 for its maintenance. Whether this makes work in the park a public matter is a legal question which will be referred to the Attorney General.

TESTA CASE TODAY.

The plea of F. J. Testa to the charge of criminal libel is set for this morning before Judge De Bolt. Another attack on the indictment is said to be probable.

DECISION BY GEAR.

In the case of C. S. Dole, trustee for the Bailey bankruptcy estate, vs. J. S. Bailey and Maria Bailey, Judge Gear rendered a decision for defendant yesterday. The trustee sought to set aside an alleged conveyance, being an assignment of a leasehold to the bankrupt's wife. Judge Gear held that plaintiff had failed to prove the allegations of his bill and gave judgment for defendant.

COURT NOTES.

The final accounts of W. O. Smith, as guardian of Thos. E. Richardson, have been approved and the guardian discharged.

An appeal from the District Court has been taken in the case of Tax Assessor vs. Frank Godfrey.

Yap Ngoo has been ordered to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt for failing to pay alimony of eight dollars per month to his wife.

Peter Martin has sued John K. Prangdast et al for foreclosure of mortgage given to secure the loan of \$500.

Suye Kawasaki has sued Yukitaro

Fukuda for divorce, alleging non-support.

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DECISION BY GEAR.

In such case as the one before the court a petitioning creditor cannot go into the question of what the goods are, or their exact ownership, of the question of legal exemption of any of these goods for any delay is likely to deprive him of all opportunity of keeping the same within the jurisdiction. The circumstances being suspicious it is for the respondent who has the full information in regard to every point concerning such goods, to make such explanation as to their attempted removal as shall show that he was acting legally and without fraudulent intention toward his creditors.

The motion to dismiss is overruled.

MET SAD END AT
HIS BORNEO HOME

Examinations are scheduled as indicated below:

June 15—Laboratory Aid in Physiolog
y and Pathology, in Dept. of Agricultural

Science at \$720 per annum. Age limit,

17 to 25 years. Applications received

not later than June 8, 1904.

June 22—Bookkeeper, Philippine Ser-

vice at \$1200 per annum. Several

vacancies. Age limit 18 to 40 years.

IMPERIAL LIME

10 to 100 Mt. per Cart.

The very best Lime and in the best containers.

**In Lots to Suit,
Low Prices.****CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
AGENTS.****CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.
HONOLULU.****Commission Merchants****SUGAR FACTORS.**

AGENTS FOR
 The Ewa Plantation Company.
 The Waialua Agricultural Co., Ltd.
 The Kohala Sugar Company.
 The Waimea Sugar Mill Company.
 The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.
 The Standard Oil Company.
 The George F. Blake Steam Pumpa
 Weston's Centrifugals.
 The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston.
 The Astoria Fire Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn.
 The Alliance Assurance Company, of London.

INSURANCE.**Theo. H. Davies & Co
(Limited)**

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE.** Established 1836.
Accumulated Funds ... £1,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins., LTD.
IN LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE CAPITAL £1,000,000
Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
AGENTS.**

**Castle & Cooke,
LTD.****LIFE and FIRE
INSURANCE
AGENTS...**

AGENTS FOR
**New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.**
**Amer. Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.**

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Tickets are Issued
To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver
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For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.
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**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION.** This successful remedy, used in the European Hospitals, Relieves Rheumatism, Debility, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Arthritis, &c., and is especially valuable in the treatment of the aged and infirm, improving hitherto employed methods, and with special reputation for demyelination of the kidneys, pain in the back, and rheumatic affections, affording prompt relief where other remedies have failed. It is also useful in the treatment of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, &c., and in the cure of rheumatism, &c., by the principal physicians throughout the world. Price in England, 50s and 4s. In order to send, and observe the word "THERAPION" on the part of Government, send to every post office on a red card, and to every druggist, and without which it is a sponge.

ITALIAN PRINCE AND CRUISER VISITING IN THIS PORT

Cousin of Italian King and Son of Former Monarch of Spain Who Has Led an Adventurous Life on Sea and Land.

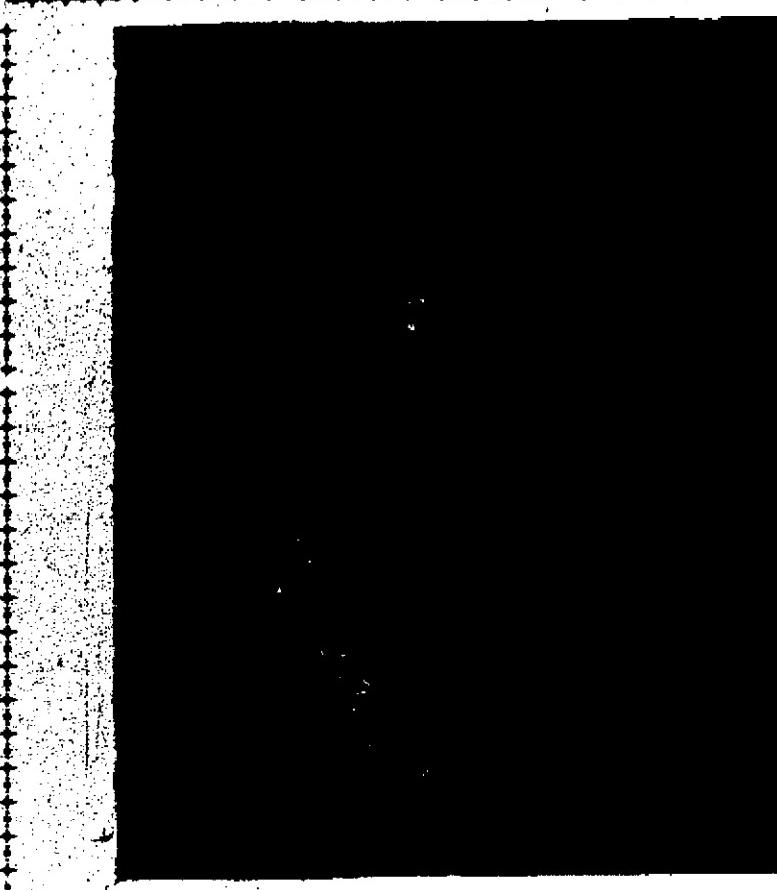
(From Wednesday's Advertiser)

The Italian cruiser Liguria arrived in port yesterday morning, seven days from San Francisco. The vessel was moored in naval row. Although the Liguria is a fine vessel, most interest attaches to her commander, a cousin of the present King of Italy and the son of Amadeo, who for three years was King of Spain.

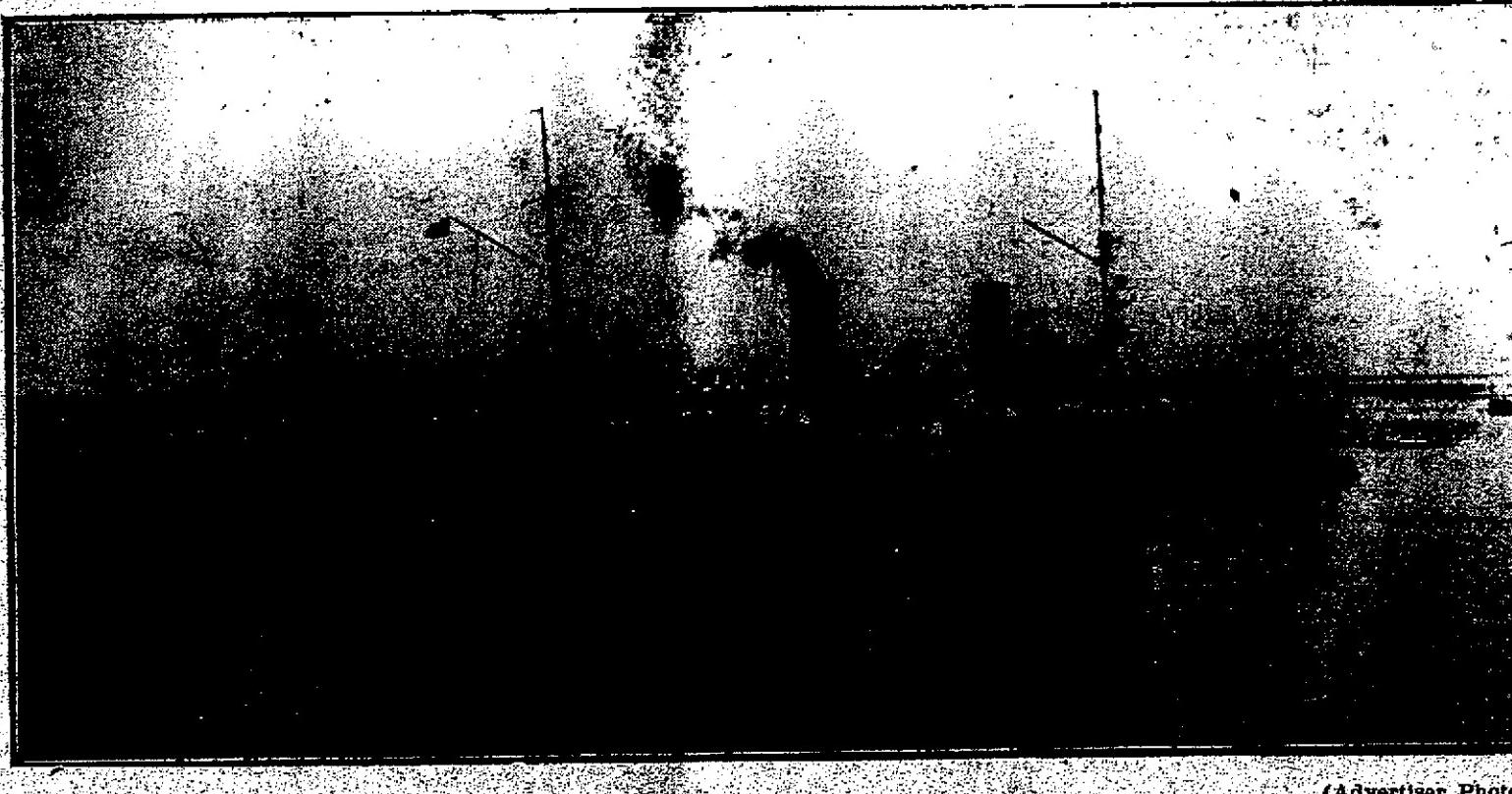
Prince Luigi Amadeo of Savoy-Aosta, Duke of Abruzzi, is famed not only because of his royal blood but also for his personal achievements, for he has been nearer the North Pole than any other explorer. The Prince is of youthful appearance and is but thirty-one years old. But despite his youth he had already achieved fame as an explorer and mountain climber, even before his dash for the North Pole, by the ascent of Mt. St. Elias in Alaska, and other exploits.

THE NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

The Prince left China on May 10th.



PRINCE LUIGI, COUSIN OF THE KING OF ITALY.



(Advertiser Photo.)

ITALIAN CRUISER LIGURIA, COMMANDED BY PRINCE LUIGI.

brigantine Stella Polare on his trip to the north. His plan to reach the North Pole was exactly opposed to that of Nansen, who had previously held the record for "highest north." The latter attempted to approach the Pole by the longest route, and with his ship, either by the open sea or by letting himself drift with the ice, trusting to the strength of the Fram to withstand the tremendous strain. The Duke of Abruzzi planned to make a limited use of the Stella Polare, and to push on in as straight a line as possible over the ice with sleds after leaving his ship. The Stella Polare carried twenty sleds, which were used in making the trip over the ice. One side of his vessel was crushed in the ice and it was with difficulty that she was prevented from sinking. Food became very scarce and some of the dogs used by the party had to be eaten. All told his expedition was very successful from a scientific point of view. The Duke is said to have further plans for reaching the Pole.

The Duke was born in Madrid while his father reigned there as king.

The cruiser Liguria will remain in port until June first. She will then go to Tahiti and later will go to the Orient. The officers of the vessel, in addition to the commander are: Lieutenants Bucci, Winspear, De Grossi, Robbo, Moreno, Ponjades, Martine, Chief Engineers Marcorini, Parravicino, Bonsequisto, Stammati, Surgeon Commander Cavalli, Paymaster Chiotti.

IS A THIRD CLASS CRUISER.

The Liguria is rated as a third class cruiser, can steam over nineteen knots an hour at forced draught, is well armed, and altogether is quite a saucy type of a war vessel. She was built in 1893 at a cost of \$915,600. She is of 2,280 tons, two hundred and sixty-two and one half feet long, thirty-nine feet beam, and seventeen feet deep. She carries ten large guns, eight 6-pounders, six one-pounders, and three torpedo tubes, and differs from the cruiser Elba, a sister vessel which was in port recently en route to the Orient, in being a shade smaller.

MANY TO LOSE JOBS.**Superintendent Holloway's List of Officials Dropped.**

Superintendent of Public Works Holloway believes in the policy of making improvements in the city for the benefit of the living rather than for those who occupy narrow earthly tenements in the cities of the dead, and to that end he has decided to drop from the payroll the keeper and three laborers of the Makiki cemetery, which will accomplish a saving of \$125 a month. Persons interested in graves will be expected to care for them.

The Superintendent has also decided on the following changes:

Pilot's Office: Pilot Cameron to be dropped.

Post Superintendents: Pierre Jones dropped.

Post Superintendents: James C. Moore dropped.

Pilot's Office: Pilot Cameron to be dropped.

**WIDOW CORNELIA TEVIS
IS VERY ILL IN LONDON**

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

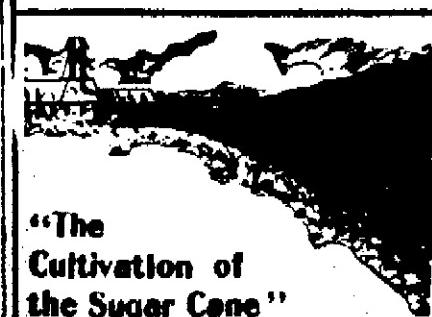
LONDON, May 25.—Mrs. Cornelia Tevis, widow of Hugh Tevis, the late millionaire of San Francisco, is seriously ill here of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.



MRS. CORNELIA BAXTER TEVIS (WIDOW OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MILLIONAIRE) WHO IS DANGEROUSLY ILL IN LONDON.

Mrs. Cornelia Baxter Tevis is the daughter of a former governor of Wisconsin. She is but 20 years old, but her beauty and charm are well known. She married Hugh Tevis, who died last year.

E. L. LEONARD, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.

**"The Cultivation of the Sugar Cane"**

a treatise on the fundamental principles of growing Sugar Cane, should be in the hands of every planter. The value and use of

Nitrate of Soda

(THE STANDARD AMMONIATE) in increasing and bettering the growth of Sugar Cane is now so well understood that the real profit in sugar growing may be said to depend upon its use.

This Book and other valuable Bulletins of value to every one engaged in agriculture, are sent entirely free to anyone interested. Send your name and complete address on Post Card.

Wm. S. Myers, Director, 12-16 John St., New York.

**CHAS. BREWER & CO'S.
NEW YORK LINE**

Bark Felling Suez sailing from New York to Honolulu about Aug. 15. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For Freight Rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kirby St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., Ltd., Honolulu.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGENTS.

North German Marine Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**Fortuna General Insurance Co. OF BERLIN.**

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

"The Overland Limited"

ELECTRIC LIGHTED

CaliforniaTo the EAST via
The Union Pacific

This Train is really a First-Class Modern Hotel with Handsome Parlors, Dining Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Libraries, Smoking and Reading Rooms, Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and cold water), superbly appointed Drawing Rooms, glittering with Mirrored Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Landalabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Ans., Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps, Perfect Heat, etc.

RUNS EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Full Information Carefully Furnished on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,

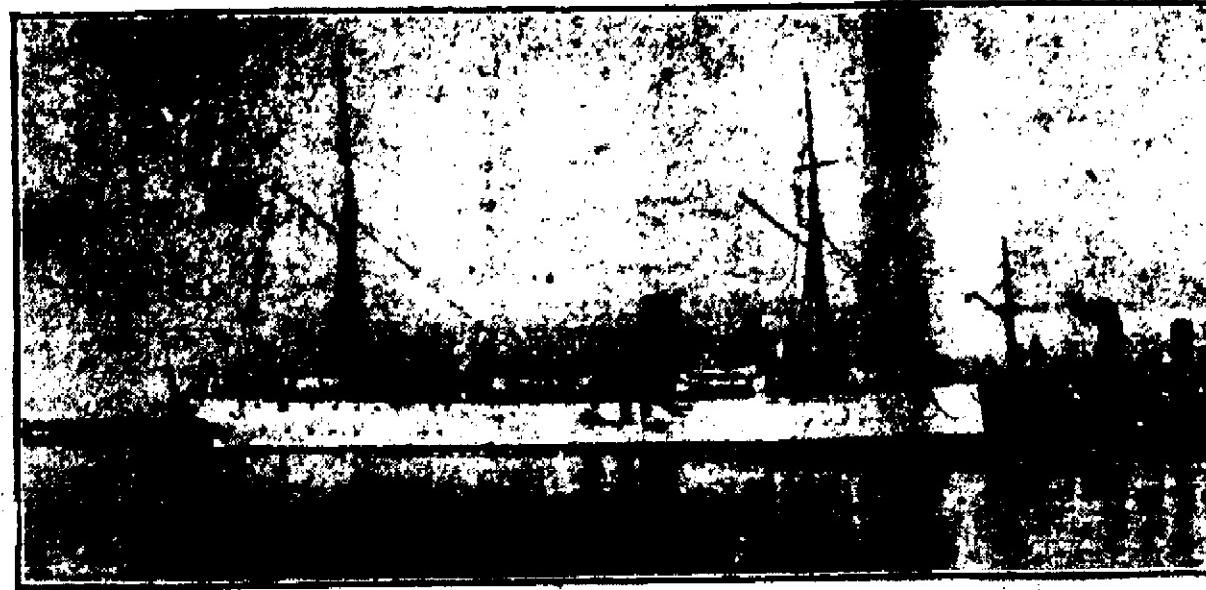
General Agent,
Montgomery M. San Francisco

E. L. LEONARD, G. P. & T. A. Omaha, Neb.

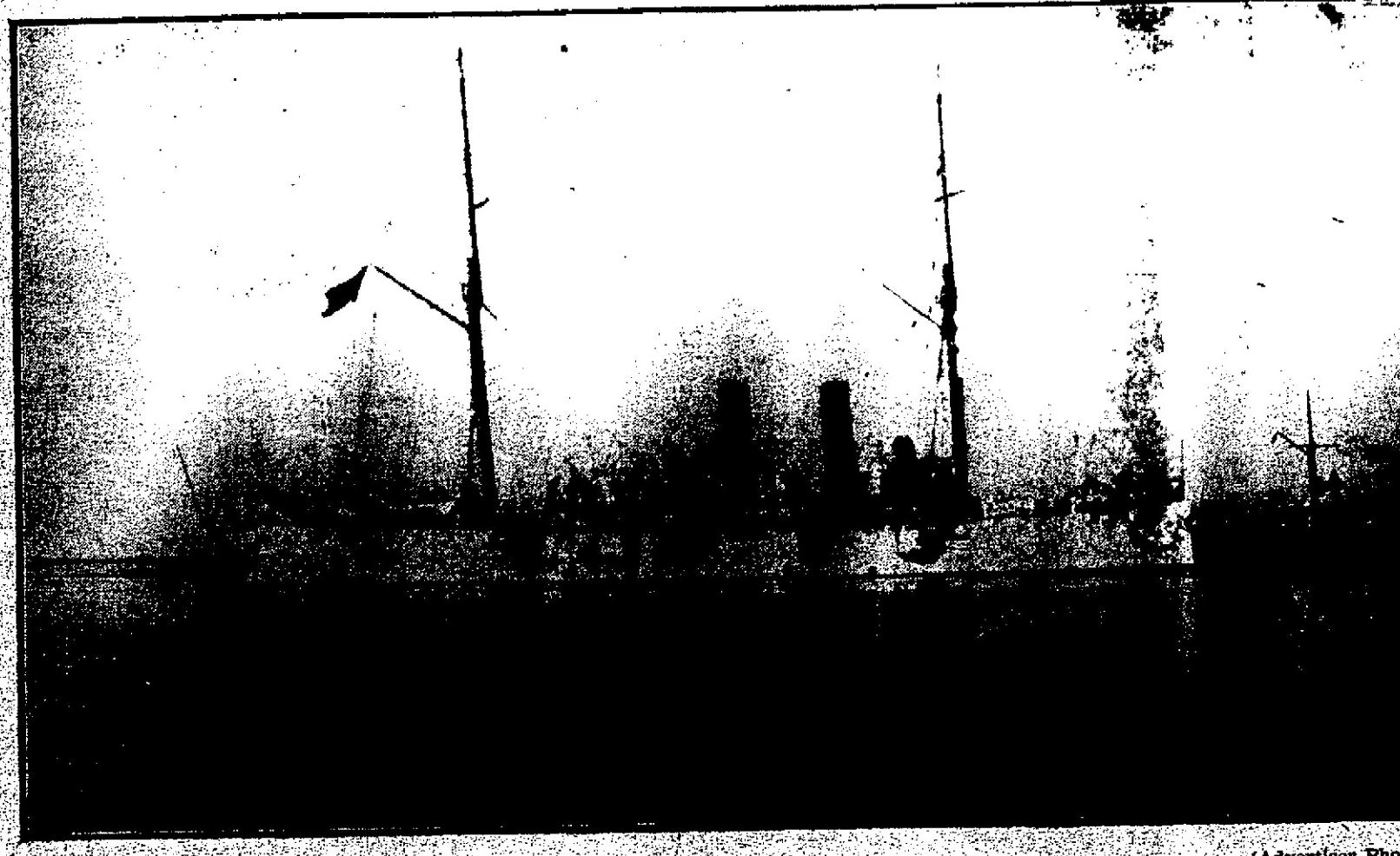
TWO CRUISERS JOIN ADMIRAL GLASS'S FLEET

Marblehead and Concord in Port.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)
With the arrival yesterday morning of the unprotected cruiser Marblehead and the gunboat Concord Admiral Glass's fleet has become a formidable aggregation of warships. The two vessels, which left San Francisco on May 16 at 7 p.m., arrived at an early hour and are now moored in naval row.



U. S. GUNBOAT CONCORD.



U. S. CRUISER MARBLEHEAD.

(Advertiser Photos.)

WIFE IS ON THE STAGE THE JURY DISAGREED

Olaf Sorenson Gets a Divorce on That Account.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

Judge Gear granted a divorce to Olaf Sorenson yesterday because of the desertion of his wife, who is alleged to have gone on the stage. Sorenson was married to Miss Franka St. Clair in Honolulu in 1898. The ceremony was performed by Canon Mackintosh.

Sorenson took the stand in Judge Gear's court yesterday afternoon, there being no defense, service on Mrs. Sorenson having been made by publication.

Sorenson told the story of his marriage, which was also attested by Frank Andrade, who had been present at the ceremony. The plaintiff said that soon after their marriage Mrs. Sorenson became restless and expressed a desire to go on the stage. She is said to have had some previous experience before the footlights. Finally Mrs. Sorenson left her husband's home and sailed for England, finally locating in London. The witness said that he still loved his wife and followed as soon as possible to London. There he attempted to get her to return home with him, but she refused, being still anxious to go on the stage. At the time she was waiting for an engagement. Sorenson was finally compelled to return without his wife, and said he did not know her present address. She sometimes wrote to her mother and sister who reside in the islands, but gave no address, although the letters had been written in London. Judge Gear then dismissed the charge of desertion to be submitted to the jury.

The Concord's officers are as follows: C. P. Perkins, Commander; Lieut. A. H. Scales, Executive Officer; Lieut. C. H. Hone, Navigating Officer; Lieut. J. E. Palmer, Chief Engineer; Lieut.-Comdr. A. Farenholz, Surgeon; Lieut. J. Brooks, Paymaster; Ensign C. P. Hoff, Midshipman C. M. Moses, Midshipman M. X. Metcalf, War Pay Clerk M. J. O'Brien.

The Concord was built at Boston, Pa., and is of 1710 tons displacement. She is rigged as a two-masted barque, has twin screws, with horizontal triple-expansion engines and reaches a speed of 17.5 knots. She is 260 feet in length, 35 feet beam and 14 feet depth. She carries a main battery of four 6-inch guns, two 6-pdr. guns, two 3-pdr. guns and two 6-pdr. anti-aircraft guns.

Captain and Purser Honored.

Edgar C. Smith, most prominent passenger on the Concord's trip from Australia to America, and the Ocean liner's purser, were honored at an elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Moana yesterday.

Mr. Smith, a native of New Zealand, was a passenger on the Concord's trip from Australia to America, and the Ocean liner's purser, was honored at an elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Moana yesterday.

Mr. Smith, a native of New Zealand, was a passenger on the Concord's trip from Australia to America, and the Ocean liner's purser, was honored at an elaborate luncheon at the Hotel Moana yesterday.

siderable amount of real property in the estate, chiefly located in Kalihi, with a lot also in Waikiki. On these lands there is a mortgage amounting to \$29,950. The value of the real estate is given as \$84,525, which, added to the personal property, brings the entire estate up to an appraisement of \$77,500, being amply sufficient to satisfy all claims. The administrator says that he believes it is for the best interests of the estate to sell the pot factory and the adjoining lands in order to realize an amount sufficient to liquidate all the debts.

COTTON BROTHERS' SUIT.

The Cotton Brothers suit for the loss of the dredger was before Judge Gear all day yesterday. The case may go to the jury this afternoon or tomorrow.

COURT NOTER.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$7.50 was given by Judge Robinson yesterday in the case of J. R. Shaw vs. John F. Colburn. The suit was on a veterinarian's bill and the costs were assessed to the plaintiff.

In H. T. James vs. Victor Hoffman et al., judgment was given for plaintiff in the sum of \$1,012.35 with interest from January 25, 1902.

Judge De Bolt denied the motion for a new trial in the case of B. S. Gregory vs. L. B. Kerr yesterday. Plaintiff argued against the motion and defendant was not represented by counsel.

The decree dismissing the bill in Desky vs. Booth was signed yesterday. Motion has been made in the same case for a continuance of the injunction pending disposition of the appeal.

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It.

Good natured people are often irritable.

If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised.

Ever have itching piles?

Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content.

The constant itching sensation.

Hard to bear; harder to get relief.

Spills your temper, nearly drives you crazy.

Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentilman.

Mr. Frank Lohr of 50 S. Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has a special ointment with much the same properties as the meritis of Dr. Doan's Ointment.

If itching piles are a constant trouble,

I tried nearly every remedy recommended to me, but nothing relieved me.

If I pray for relief, I get it.

It is a safe, reliable, effective ointment.



SOME LATEST WAR DETAILS BY S. S. CHINA'S MAIL

ST. PETERSBURG, May 19.—A copy of the Vladivostok Vostochny Vestnik, which has just reached this city, expresses fears that the next bombardment of the Japanese will be more effective than that of March 6. It says it is expected the enemy's ships will take up a position in Amur bay, now free from ice, in which they could not manoeuvre in March, compelling them to fire from Usuri bay. The paper foresees great loss of life when the Japanese again shell Vladivostok. The authorities there have ordered hundreds of noncombatants to leave the city. Voicing the views of experts, the Vostochny Vestnik says it does not believe a land attack will have a chance of success.

JAPANESE FLEET ACTIVE.

NEWCHWANG, May 19.—A courier of the Associated Press who arrived here shortly before midnight reports that the Japanese fleet was sighted from Tower Hill, ten miles north of Kai Chou, on Monday. The bombardment of the coast was extensive, covering a distance of twenty-five miles. Only the Japanese marines, it was reported, were landed. This, however, is not confirmed. The Japanese force marched several miles inland, destroyed four miles of railroad and other property, captured a Russian commissary train and returned with a number of carts, animals and native drivers. The Japanese then re-embarked and left the vicinity of their landing place. The transports shortly afterward could not be seen from Tower Hill, but their course was southward. It is believed now that the landing was a feint to cover movements elsewhere.

RUSSIANS DISHEARTENED.

A regiment of Russian infantry returned here yesterday afternoon. It was reported at 10 o'clock last night that batteries of artillery will reach here today. The Russians seem to be bewildered and disheartened, and unable to form lasting plans. Officers who left here (though their personal baggage remains at Newchwang) after bidding touching farewells to friends in Newchwang, returned a few hours later and began directing the work of building entrenchments a mile south of here. But this task was abandoned in a few hours. It is believed here that the Russian authorities at Mukden are responsible for this vacillation.

In addition to the recrudescence of military activity, the sailors are refitting the Russian gunboat Sivouch, which had been dismantled and loaded with wood and oil in order to destroy her, as well as two small river boats in the Mud dock.

UNRELIABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Russian statements in regard to the situation are absolutely unreliable. Many Japanese spies are here or in this neighborhood. One spy has been executed. It is believed he was an officer in the Japanese army.

A correspondent of the Associated Press made an attempt to reach Kai Chou but was stopped by Russian scouts and compelled to return to Newchwang.

The Russian civil authorities here are making desperate efforts to induce the Chinese Guilds to take over the municipal government of Newchwang, but the Guilds do not show any disposition to do so.

The Chinese here have ceased displaying the Russian flag.

BANDIT RAMPANT.

Bandits continue capturing rich Chinese, holding them captives until ransoms are paid. The Chinese victims make no complaint, fearing assassination.

Newchwang is filled with bandits armed with rapid-fire pistols, concealed in their garments.

There are unconfirmed reports that the Cossacks continue to harass the rear guard of the Japanese army advancing from the Yalu river.

THE CZAR CONFIDENT.

KREMENCHUG, Government of Poltava, Russia, Wednesday, May 18.—During his review of the forces bound for the Far East, today the Emperor, addressing the troops, said:

"I am certain, in memory of the fight, that the qualities of the regiment celebrated for its defense of the Shipka pass will be abundantly realized on the campaign on which they are now embarking. In the present difficult and dangerous campaign I feel certain you will overcome the enemy and return safely to your native homes."

ILLINOIS AND INDIANA.

There is no discounting the anxiety with which both parties, as represented in Washington, have been looking this week to the conventions in Illinois and Indiana. The Indiana convention was big with possibilities for the nomination or defeat of Judge Parker. The outcome of the Illinois convention was important to the Republicans as forecasting the degree of harmony that could be looked for in the campaign this fall.

CONGRESSIONAL CAMPAIGNS.

Chairman Cowherd, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, has been over to New York looking for money with which to open committee headquarters. The Democrats who give money for the campaign are not disposed to put up much for the carrying of Congressional districts.

They prefer to give for the Presidential campaign, but Mr. Cowherd is understood to have returned with some success. He will not have to pass around the hat to pay his rent in one of the uptown hotels. The Democrats are starting earlier than the Republicans in their Congressional campaign, but they need to for Chairman Cowherd is a green hand at the business and must go over a great deal of preliminary ground, whereas Chairman Babcock of the Republican committee is a seasoned hand and knows just where to strike a lick the moment he begins.

Park Improvements.

A considerable amount of work has been done in Kapiolani Park during the past few weeks. The large octagonal summer house which is being built near the park lodge is moving along rapidly. The frame has been erected and the floor paved with small blocks of wood. A considerable amount of refuse has been removed from the lagoons and a large stone retaining wall on one of the roads through the islands of the lagoons was completed yesterday.

Truth is stranger than fiction. This is proved by the fact that in truth the villain generally gets both the girl and the money.

NIGHT INJURIES often disable a man and cause several days' loss of time and when blood poison develops, sometimes result in the loss of a hand or limb. Chamberlain's Palm Balm is an antiseptic liniment. When applied to cuts, blisters and burns it causes them to heal quickly and without infection. It is a safe and effective remedy for all skin diseases and especially useful for scalds and burns. It is a safe and valuable property to own.

The bear interests are declaring that lower prices must come, owing to the large supplies and the bulls, working on a basis of \$500,000 bags minimum and 10,000,000 bags maximum for the crop of Brazil 1904-05, are slowly and steadily advancing prices, and we see here that a merchant is cooperative who has a full stock of good bearing coffee, bought before the crop is gone, and that time is now. We also state that this is a very valuable property to own.

RULES FOR PHYSICIANS

Now Will Only Have to Report on Vital Statistics.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday new rules for the guidance of government physicians were adopted by which now they will be compelled only to report vital statistics. Other work will have to be paid for and what is done for the police will be charged to that department.

The following is the report of the special committee which was adopted, and which repeals all of the old regulations excepting that section which refers to vital statistics:

Whereas the Legislature at its recent special session reduced the compensation of the Government physicians; and

Whereas, the said Legislature failed to make any appropriations for medicines to be used by said Government physicians for the indigent sick; and

Whereas, this Board of Health, through a committee appointed, has consulted the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii as to the intent of such reduction and omission as related to the duties of said Government physicians; and,

Whereas, it was decided the intent was to relieve said Government physicians of all duties except those pertaining to vital statistics; and,

Whereas, the larger salaries named were so fixed that a physician might be induced to reside in such districts considered too thinly settled to otherwise sustain a physician;

Now, therefore, this Board of Health this the twenty-fifth day of May, 1904, hereby revokes and makes null and void the following sections of "Instructions to Government Physicians" adopted September 19th, 1891, numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, and

There shall remain in force section 10 reading as follows:

"Physicians are to perform the duties of Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages of their district and are to make proper returns as prescribed by the Board of Health; and are to see that the Registration Law of 1896 is carried out and that any violations of the law in regard to the reporting of births, deaths and marriage are reported to the proper prosecuting office in their district for prosecution."

It is hereby directed that copies of this regulation, in duplicate, be forwarded to each Government physician, the original to be signed by the president of the Board of Health, and the duplicate to be accepted and signed by said Government physician as his acceptance of the duties assigned.

W. H. MAYS, Chairman

P. C. SMITH, Member

L. E. PINCHAM, Member

Copies of the report will be sent to the physicians for signature.

• • • • •

Hanalei, cottage 1,200

Total \$12,100

ISLAND OF OAHU.

Normal School and grading school site \$50,000

You will perceive that in each case I am keeping within the appropriations but as soon as these buildings have been erected and paid for I will then expend whatever balances there may be, in other less urgent directions. My reason for doing this is that it is impossible to calculate exactly what the buildings will cost because of the extras which are unavoidable. If I do not keep well within the appropriations at the present time I may find the department behind time when the last items are called for.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

ALATAU T. ATKINSON,

Supt. of Public Instruction.

THIN PEOPLE

want to get fat and fat people want to get thin—human nature. If you are fat don't take Scott's Emulsion. It will make you gain flesh. If you are thin Scott's Emulsion is just what you need.

It is one of the greatest flesh producers known. Not temporary gains but healthy, solid flesh that will fill out the body where it is needed.

There's nothing better than Scott's Emulsion for weakness and wasting.

Scott's Emulsion is a food medicine, not a stimulant; not a mere "extract" or so-called "oil" of olive oil.

It contains the pure oil prepared from the finest olive oil and is a real food product.

FORECLOSURES.

MORTGAGEES' NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with law and by virtue of the power of sale contained in that certain Mortgage made by Vincent Fernandes to W. O. Smith, Henry Waterhouse and Mary S. Parker, Trustees under the Will of W. C. Luniallo, deceased, dated June 16th, 1899, recorded in the Registry Office in Honolulu in Liber 192, on pages 382-384, the said Mortgagors intend to foreclose said Mortgage for breach of conditions therein contained, to-wit: the non-payment of principal and interest upon the promissory note of said Mortgagor secured by said Mortgage, when due.

Notice is also hereby given that all and singular the lands and premises conveyed by and described in said Mortgage, and the improvements thereon, hereinafter described, will be sold at public auction by said Mortgagors at the auction room of James F. Morgan, on Kaahumanu street, in Honolulu, Oahu, on Saturday, the fourth day of June, A. D. 1904, at 12 o'clock noon or as soon thereafter as the said

property covered by said Mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid, is all that real estate and the improvements thereon, situated at Kalihii, Honolulu, aforesaid, described as follows:

First: All of that certain house lot situated on the Ewa side of Kalihii Road in Kalihii, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 1, as delineated and described in a Map made by R. W. Wilcox dated January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated January 1, 1899, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 188, pages 140-141, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this lot and running:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of

S. C. Dwight; thence

S. 50° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot No. 2; thence

N. 25° 00' E. 50 feet along Leilani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along premises now occupied by Domingos J. Lopes to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Second: All of that certain house lot situated on the Ewa side of Kalihii Road in Kalihii, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 2, as delineated on said Map of R. W. Wilcox made January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated January 4th, 1899, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 188, pages 333-334, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this lot and running as follows:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of

S. C. Dwight; thence

S. 50° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot 3; thence

N. 25° 00' E. 50 feet along Leilani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along Lot No. 1 to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Third: All of that certain house lot situated on the Ewa side of Kalihii Road in Kalihii, Honolulu aforesaid, and known as Lot No. 3, as delineated on said Map of R. W. Wilcox made January, 1897, and being the same premises conveyed to said Vincent Fernandez by deed of Abraham Fernandez, dated January 4th, 1899, recorded in said Registry Office in Liber 188, pages 333-334, and more particularly described as follows:

Commencing at the North corner of this lot and running as follows:

S. 35° 00' W. 50 feet along premises of

S. C. Dwight; thence

S. 50° 00' E. 100 feet along Lot 2; thence

N. 25° 00' E. 50 feet along Leilani street; thence

N. 50° 00' W. 100 feet along Lot No. 1 to the initial point, and containing an area of 5,000 square feet, more or less.

Together with all the rights, privileges and appurtenances to said above described properties belonging.

Terms: Cash, in United States Gold Coin.

Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of William O. Smith, Judd Building, corner Fort and Merchant streets, Honolulu.

Dated Honolulu, May 6, 1904.

WILLIAM O. SMITH,

MARY S. PARKER,

Surviving Trustees under the Will of

W. C. Luniallo, Deceased.

Mortgages.

2587—51-F

Eastman's KODAKS

AND

FILMS The Latest Dates

Seeds Dry Plates

and

Photographic Materials

of every description.

DEVELOPING and PRINTING

A Specialty.

Good Work Guaranteed

Hollister Drug Co.

PORT STREET.

FOR SALE.

Pure White Linseed Oil from the best imported seed. Inquiry

W. F. SWAN

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